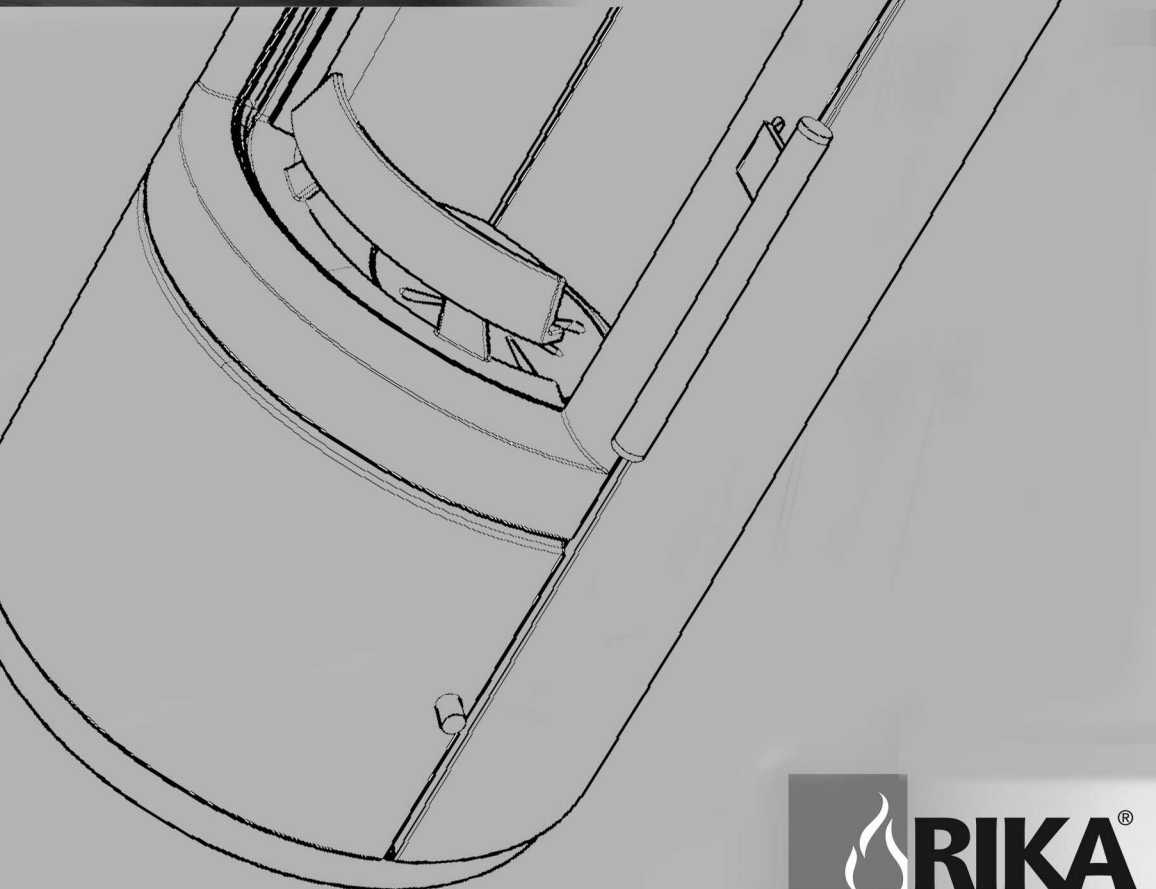


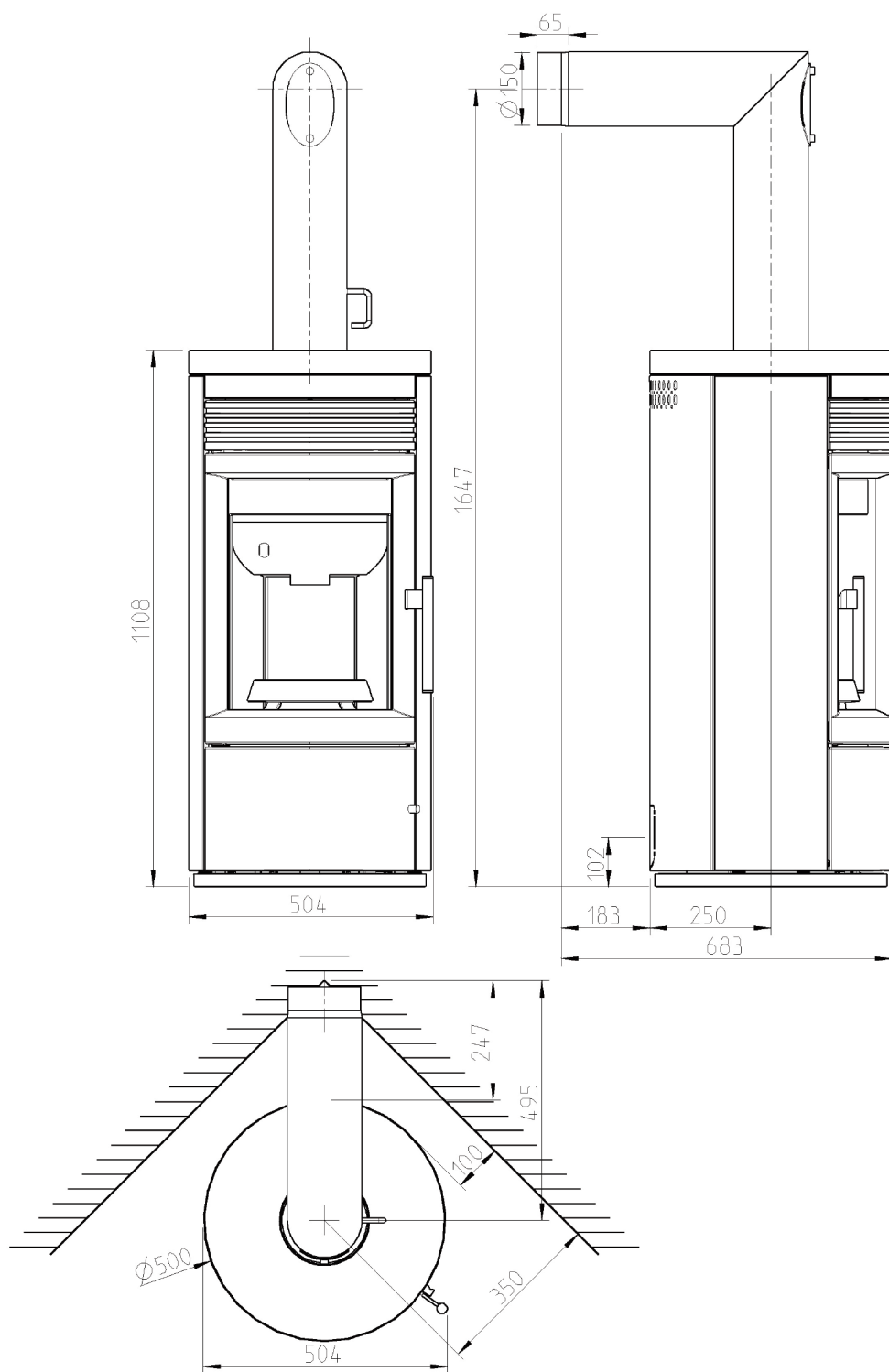
M A N U A L

# TWIST

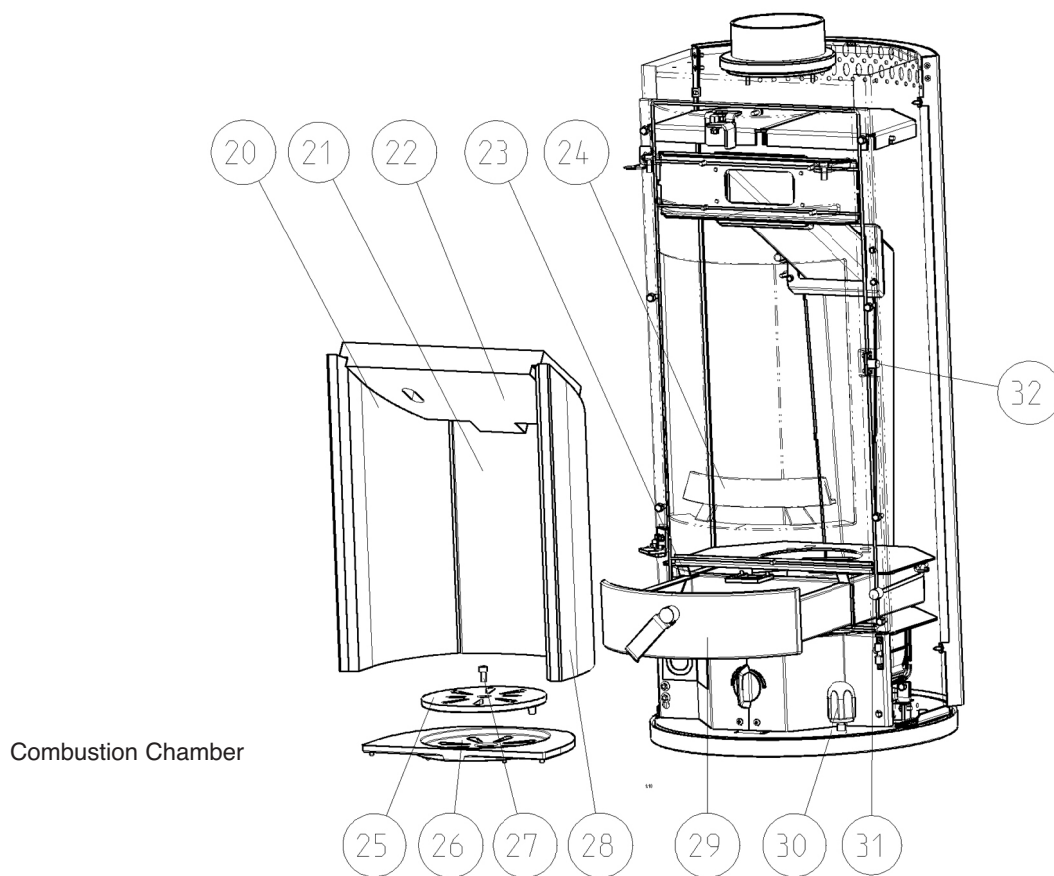
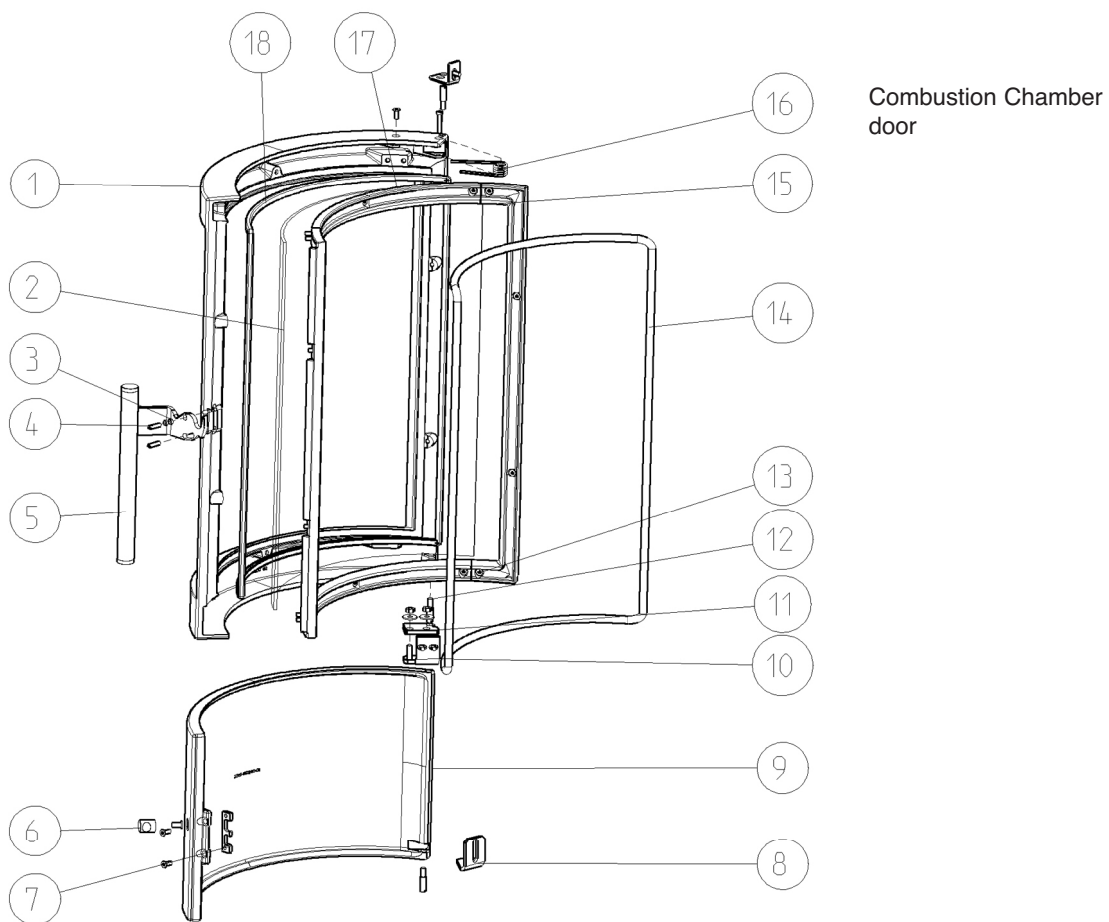


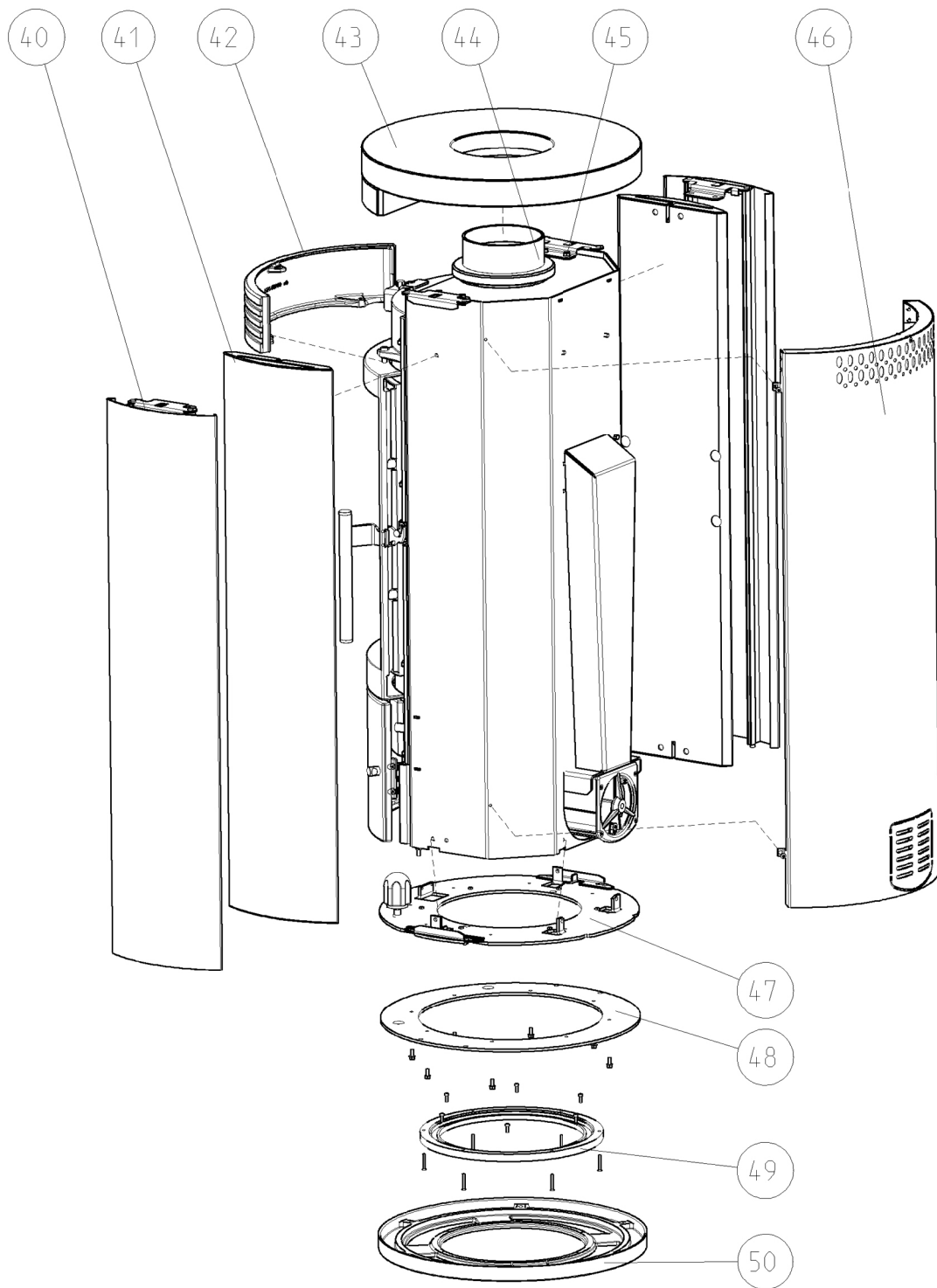
RIKA WOODBURNING STOVES

The soul of your home



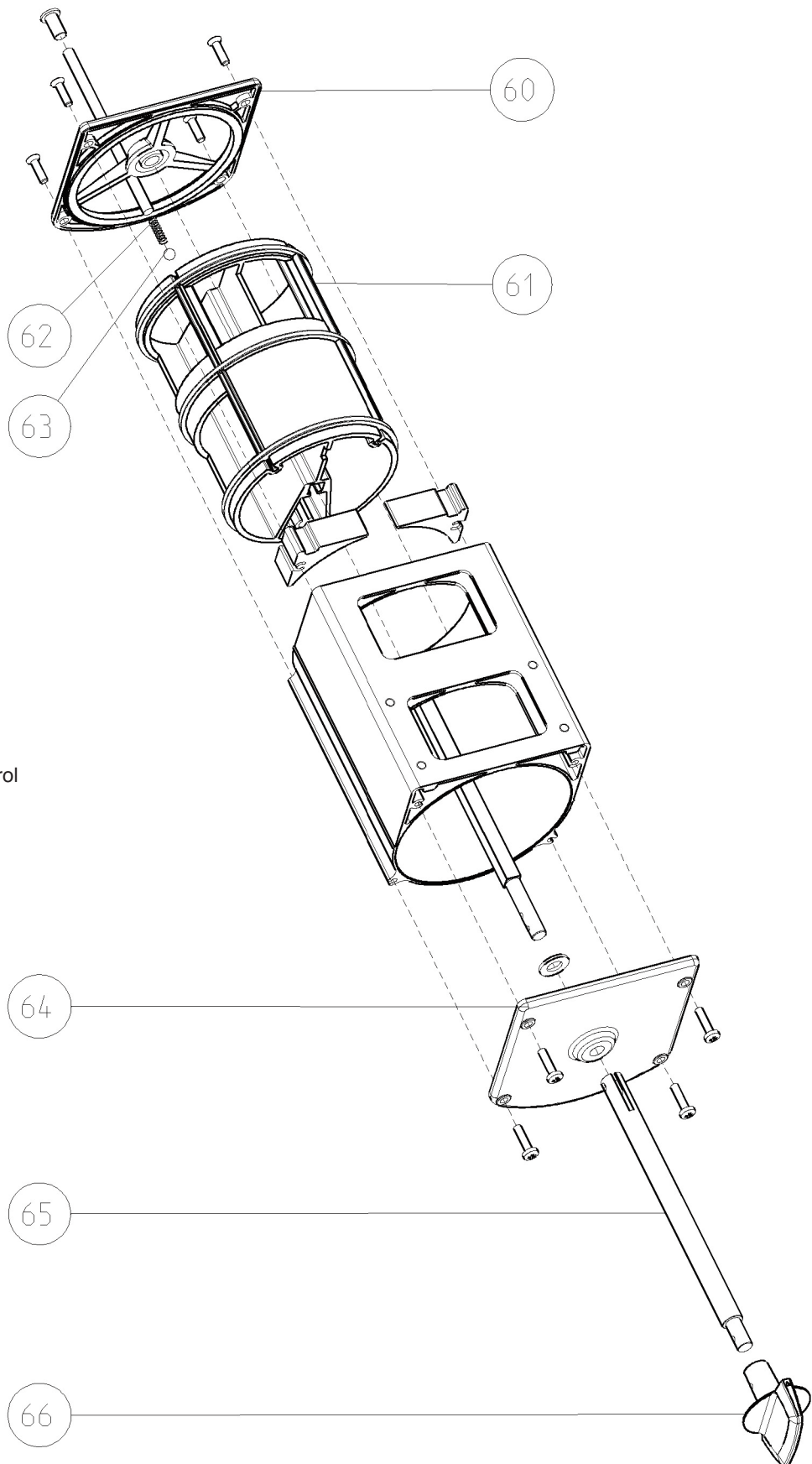
Connection Dimenstions





Panels

Control



## C O N T E N T S

Drawing explanation	6
Packaging	7
Technical Specification	7
Parts overview	7

### 1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

General warning and safety instructions	8
Before setting up	8

### 2. BRIEF HEATING INFORMATION

Suitable fuels and fuel quantities	10
Fuel quantities	10
Maximum fuel quantities	10
Clean burning	11
Burning wood	11

### 3. INSTALLING THE FIRE

Connecting the fire	12
Making an external combustion air feed	12

### 4. OPERATION

Lighting the fire	13
ash drawer	14
Operating the shaker grate	14
Slide setting at rated heating capacity	14
Rotary control knob	14

### 5. FITTING OPTIONS

Assembly of steel casing	15
Assembly of soapstone casing	15

### 6. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

General maintenance	16
Finish - condition an cleaning	16
Convection air openings	16
Cleaning the flue gas channels	16

### 7. PROBLEM SOLVING

What to do if?	17
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### 8. GUARANTEE

We guarantee	18
Warranty card	19

## D R A W I N G E X P L A N A T I O N

Important information



Practical advice



Use the plan



## PACKAGING

Your first impression is important to us!

- The packaging for your new fire provides excellent protection from damage.

However damage to the fire and accessories can occur during transport.



Therefore please check your fire for damage and that all parts are there on receipt! Report any defects to your fire dealer immediately! When unpacking please ensure that the soap stone panels are intact. The material scratches easily. Soap stones are not covered by the warranty.



The owner of the small heating system or the authorised person for the small heating system must keep the technical documentation in a safe place and present it to the local authority or the chimney sweep.

- The packaging for your new fire in the main has no effect on the environment.



The wood in the packaging has not been surface treated and can therefore be burned in your fire. The box and the film (PE) can be recycled without any problem.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

This is a Design 1 fire and has a connection for fitting to a chimney that is equipped for other fires and boilers for solid and liquid fuels, insofar as the chimney dimensions are in accordance with DIN 4705, Part 3.

Technical Specification	
Dimensions (mm) and weights (kg)	
Height	1108
Width	504
Depth	500
Weight without casing	155
Weight with steel casing	194
Weight with soapstone	240
Flue pipe outlet diameter	150
Rated heating capacity as per DIN 18891	8 kW
Lowest thermal output	4 kW
Room heating capacity (m³) dependent on the house insulation	90-210

Flue gas values for multiple connection to a chimney as per DIN 4705, or for measuring the chimney as per DIN 4705.

Flue gas mass flow g/s	closed	8,5
Flue gas temperature/°C	closed	295°
Minimum flow pressure at rated heating capacity/mbar	closed	0,12
	at 0.8 times rated heat capacity	0,08

## PARTS - OVERVIEW

## DESCRIPTION

01	Furnace door	Z33333
02	Door glass	Z33274
03	Spacer	Z27866
04	Grub screw	111637
05	Grate door handle, complete, silver	B15767
06	Regulator door knob	Z33343
07	Tongue	L00775
08	Hinge	L01006
09	Regulator door painted	Z33337
10	Hinge bracket	L01002
11	Hinge plate	Z33342
12	Hinge bolt	Z33344
13	ISK screw	100751
14	Sealing ring, round	111643
15	Sealing strip side	Z33334
16	Leg spring	Z33347
17	Sealing strip, centre	Z33335
18	Sealing ring, flat	111644
20	Firebrick, left	Z33290
21	Firebrick, rear	Z33291
22	Deflection plate, lower	Z33288
23	Ash draw base	L00997
24	Cast front w. wood catcher, painted	B15760
25	Shaker disk	Z25948
26	Shaker grate	Z33332
27	ISK screw V2A	100061
28	Firebrick, right	Z33289
29	Ash draw, complete	B15765
30	Fastening screw	Z33293
31	Shaker grate actuator	L00996
32	Lock roller, complete	B12322
40	Side cladding alu, complete	B15770
41	Side cladding soapstone	Z33318
42	Front panel upper	Z33336
43	Soapstone cover, complete	B15771
44	Flue pipe connector, rotatable, painted	B15762
45	Hexagonal screw	100233
46	Rear wall	L00985
47	Rotary plate	L00988
48	Rotary plate doppler	L00987
49	Rotary fitting	Z33294
50	Cast floor	Z33329
60	Supply air connector / suction connector	Z33328
61	Rotor - sealing profile	Z32757
62	Pressure spring	111547
63	Ball	Z32675
64	Cover	Z32672
65	Regulator shaft	Z33348
66	Rotary control knob	Z33349

## 1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**GENERAL WARNING AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

The general introductory warning information must be followed.

◆ Read the whole of the manual thoroughly before commissioning the fire.

◆ Only approved transport aids with adequate load bearing capacity must be used for transporting your fire.

◆ Your fire is not suitable for use as a ladder or scaffold

◆ Thermal energy is produced by burning fuel; this leads to the surface of the fire, the doors, the door and operating handles, the door glasses, the flue pipes and possibly the front wall of the fire becoming very hot.

Avoid touching these parts without wearing the relevant protective clothing or using the relevant means (cold hand).

◆ Make children aware of the danger and keep them away from the fire when in use.

◆ Only burn the approved fuel listed in the chapter "Clean Burning".

◆ Burning or inserting easily combustible or explosive materials, such as empty spray cans and suchlike in the fire, as well as storage of the same close to the fire is prohibited due to risk of explosion.

◆ When reheating, no wide or easily combustible clothing should be worn.

◆ Setting down of non heat resistant objects on the fire or nearby is prohibited.

◆ Do not lay washing on the fire to dry.

◆ Stands for drying items of clothing or suchlike must be set up at an adequate distance from the fire – fire hazard!

◆ Working with easily combustible and explosive materials in the same or adjoining room to the fire is prohibited when the fire is on.

**BEFORE SETTING UP****1.1 Ground load bearing capacity:**

Before setting up, ensure that the supporting construction has a load bearing capacity that will support the weight of the fire.

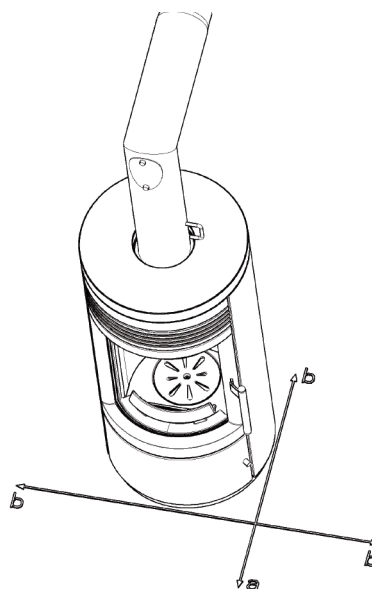
Commissioning details are shown on the sticker on the Ceran area.

**SAFETY CLEARANCES (Minimum clearances)****1. From non-combustible items**

a > 400 mm      b > 100 mm

**2. From combustible items and supporting walls made from reinforced concrete construction**

a > 800 mm      b > 200 mm



Safety clearances

**1.2 Flue pipe connection**

Flue pipes are a particular hazard source in respect of escape of poisonous gas and fire hazard. Obtain the advice of an appointed specialist company in respect of laying and fitting the pipes.

When connecting the flue pipe to the chimney, in the area of walls clad using wood, please follow the relevant fitting directives.



**1.3**

You must follow the flue gas formation in the event of unfavourable weather (atmospheric inversion) and the draught conditions.

If too little combustion air is added smoke can enter your house or flue gases can escape. Additionally harmful deposits can arise in the fire and in the chimney.

In the event that flue gas escapes let the fire go out and check if all air inlet openings are free and the flue gas feeds and the fire pipe are clean. In cases of doubt you must inform the master chimney sweep, as a fault in the draught could be due to the chimney.

**1.4**

Before adding new fuel, push the embers together.

**1.5**

Only use a suitable tool from our accessory range for pushing the embers together, and ensure that no combustible material falls out of the fire.

**1.6**

Use the devices supplied with your fire, such as the protective gloves or the cold hand to open the doors, as well as for operating the control elements.

**1.7**

Design 1 fires (BA 1):

These fires must only be operated with the fire door closed.

**1.8**

The fire door must only be opened for adding fuel and must then be closed again, as this could otherwise lead to a danger to other fires that are also connected to the chimney.

**1.8.1**

When the fire is not in operation, the fire door must be kept closed.

**1.9**

When using wet fuel and if operation is throttled too much, the chimney can soot up, i.e. easily combustible materials such as soot and tar can be deposited and this can lead to a chimney fire.

Should this happen, close all air inlet slides and flaps. Call the fire brigade and get your self and all other occupants to safety.

**1.10**

The primary and/or secondary air supply must be open before you open the combustion chamber door.



**ATTENTION:** The size of the fire door means that, particularly when reheating blazing flames, the door must not be opened abruptly, in order to prevent the flames from springing out.

## 2. BRIEF HEATING INFORMATION

## SUITABLE FUELS AND FUEL QUANTITIES

In principle your fire is suitable for burning dry billets. You can also burn fuels such as wood brickets.

Only use dry fuel (between 14% and 18% rel. wood humidity). The burning of waste of any kind, in particular plastics, damages your stove and the chimney, and is prohibited by the Emissions Protection Ruling.



## FUEL QUANTITIES

The fire is equipped with flat firing due to the design. This means that only one layer of fuel may be placed on the existing basic embers.

Please note that when a larger quantity of fuel is added, your stove will emit a larger quantity of heat or will heat up more strongly than is intended for the design.

This can lead to damage to your stove.

## MAXIMUM FUEL QUANTITIES

**Wood:**

2 billets á approx. 0.9 kg

**Wood brickets (broken):**

2 off á approx. 0.9 kg

The output of your stove is regulated via the rotary control knob. As your fire output is also dependent on the chimney draught, you must get used to the use of this slide according to your own experience.



Please use the enclosed protective glove to operate the rotary control knob. The shaker grate handle may only be used with the enclosed shaker hook.

The challenges of the present day and age mean that everyone must act responsibly. One of most important matters of concern is retaining our natural world. Our products are developments that comply with the most recent state of the art technology. This is an essential prerequisite for a clean, efficient and perfect functioning of our fires.

## CLEAN BURNING

The following is important for clean burning:

### 1. THE FIREWOOD MUST BE DRY AND UNTREATED.

- ◆ Recommended value between 14% and 18% rel. wood humidity.
- ◆ Dry and well ventilated stored wood that has been stored for 2-3 years.

### 2. CORRECT FIREWOOD QUANTITY AND FIREWOOD SIZE

- ◆ Too much firewood causes overheating. This causes the material to burn too heavily and your fire will produce poor flue gas values.
- ◆ Too little firewood or too large billets have the effect that the fire does not reach the optimum temperature. The flue gas values are poor here.
- ◆ The correct firewood quantity means:  
for wood 1.8 kg (2 billet - 25 cm long) per layer (recommended value) at rated thermal output.  
At the smallest thermal output 0.8 kg (2 billets - 25 cm long)



#### Note:

Only wood and wood bricks must be burned in your fire. Plastic, treated wood materials (e.g. chipboard), hard coal or textiles must not be burned.

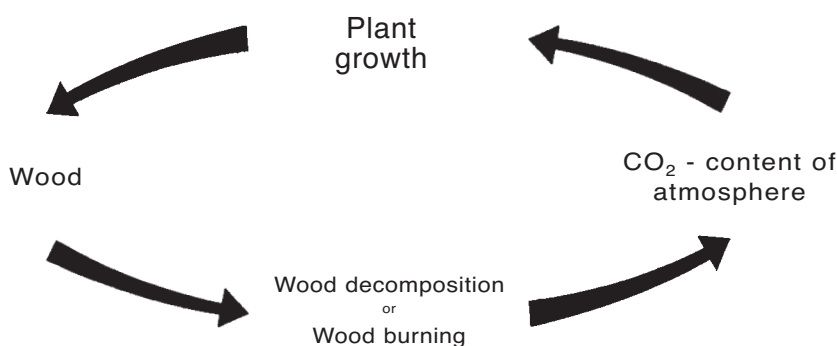
## BURNING WOOD

Clean burning of wood corresponds to the same chemical process as natural decay, i.e. that the CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) released does not increase or contaminate the original CO<sub>2</sub> content – household of the atmosphere.



A fire is not a „waste incineration plant“. The warranty will become null and void if rubbish or non-approved material, such as plastic, treated wood etc. is burned.

Further consequences are damage or soiling of the fire and chimney as well as the environment!



## 3. INSTALLING THE FIRE



Before first commissioning or after changing the location of the fire, cleaning and service work, ensure that the flue plate, as well as the log guard (Fig. Combustion chamber, Part 22 and 24) is in the correct position.

When using a flue pipe with throttle valve, the throttle valve must be open.

Care must be taken with this fire that the flue draught reaches at least the prescribed value (0.1 mbar  $\leq$  flue draught  $\leq$  0.3 mbar).

Should problems arise here, please contact your master chimney sweep.

## CONNECTING THE FIRE

Proceed as follows when fitting a connection to a bricked chimney:

1. Measure and draw in the chimney connection (taking a possible floor plate thickness into account) as per the natural dimension
2. Chisel out (drill) the holes in the wall
3. Brick in wall lining

First seal the wall lining using mineral wool insulation. Afterwards plaster using heat resistant cement mortar or equivalent.

4. After the mortar has hardened, and after plastering and painting, position the floor plate including the floor protection (carton).
5. The fire can now be lifted onto the floor plate carefully.

The fire must not be pushed along an unprotected floor.



Strong corrugated cardboard, carton, or an old carpet are excellently suited as an installation aid and an underlay. The fire can also be pushed on this underlay.

We recommend original flue pipes from the RIKKA flue pipe range for professional connection.

The connecting piece must not project into the chimney shaft! Seal the gap between the flue pipe and wall lining using a ceramic seal.

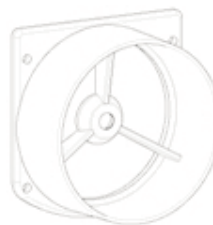
The installation must comply with the respective safety and construction regulations.

Please contact your master chimney sweep in this respect – he will be happy to give you information.

If you use a system chimney (e.g. glazed fireclay), we would ask you to follow the manufacturer's connection regulations exactly.

## MAKING AN EXTERNAL COMBUSTION AIR FEED

- ▶ Using a hacksaw blade remove the cover from the rear wall (part 46).
- ▶ Remove the suction connector (part 60), (4 x Philips screw) and replace it with the one shown in the illustration (air suction connector obtainable from dealer Z32671).
- ▶ Tighten the non-flammable pipe Ø125 (e.g. steel spiral pipe) and attach with a hose clip (not included in delivery!)
- ▶ The line should not be longer than 4 m and have no bends in order to guarantee adequate air feed.
- ▶ Should the pipe lead into the open air it must end with a vertical 90°-downward or with a cowl.
- ▶ If the stove is connected to an external combustion air subby, then the rotating assembly must be locked using a fastening screw (30).



## 4. OPERATION

### STARTING THE FIRE

In order to keep exhaust emissions as low as possible, we would ask you to keep to the following starting instructions.

1.

If the fire and chimney are still cold or if there is atmospheric low pressure, then burning some paper at the start is recommended, in order to “drive” the cold out of the fire and chimney.

2.

To start heating first lay untreated paper on the floor of the combustion chamber, on top of that 0.5 kg soft wood chip and 1 kg wood (3 small billets).

Turn the rotary control knob (page 14) to the right in the start heating position, primary and secondary air are completely open (See item: “Rotary control knob”).

3.

Now light the paper. Wait until the soft wood chips are burning well.

Turn the rotary control knob 90° to the left a few minutes later. The primary air is now closed and the secondary air is completely open. A few minutes later set the rotary control knob to the ideal position (See item: “Rotary control knob”)

4.

After this has burned, lay approx 1.3 kg wood (2 billets) on the fire. Open the shaker grate handle and the primary air slide until the wood is burning well (approx. 2 mins).

Proceed in the same manner for each further layer.

**When laying fuel onto a thin bed of embers ensure that the primary air and the shaker grate actuator are open, otherwise there is a danger of explosion.**

**For safety reasons we recommend starting a new heating cycle.**

5.

The mineral parts of the wood (approx. 1%) remain on the bottom of the combustion chamber as combustion residue.

This ash is – because it is a natural product - an excellent fertiliser for all plants in the garden. However the ash should be left to settle beforehand and doused with water.



Please do not use glossy paper or paper from magazines. It does not burn well and the print colours produce very poisonous substances in the flue gas.



**THE FIRE PAINT ONLY HARDENS PROPERLY AFTER HEATING UP DURING USE.**

- Do not touch the surface during heating. It is still soft.
- Our paints are completely harmless in accordance with the TÜV-certificate; there is no danger to health. In spite of that we recommend that the house is well ventilated several times after first heating.
- Heat the fire up well – this will reduce the hardening time.
- Hardening of the surface is complete after several proper periods of heating.

All details on the nature of the fire wood and correct heating can be found in Chapter 2.

**ASH DRAWER**

(Page 3, Part 29)

The ash drawer must be emptied regularly to prevent excessive heating of the fire grid.

Never heat the fire with the ash drawer open  
→ danger of overheating → loss of warranty.



Caution: Embers could remain in the ash. Only fill the ash into non-flammable containers and do not put the ash onto flammable surfaces.

**OPERATING THE SHAKER GRATE**

(Page 3, Part 31)

The ash is moved from the fire into the ash drawer by moving the shaker grate handle to and fro. This frees up room for the primary feed air that is required for the heating phase in the fire.

The shaker grate should remain closed except for wood that is too damp and briquettes.

It is not necessary to operate the shaker grate during heating.

**SLIDE SETTING AT RATED THERMAL OUTPUT**

Open the regulator door (part 9) to reach the rotary control knob.

Fuel	Wood/Wood Bricks
Primary air	closed (0 %)
Secondary air	1/3 open (33 %)
Shaker grate	closed

The position “Primary air completely open” may only be used as a starting position.

As you fire output is also dependent on the chimney draught and the weather conditions, you must get used to the use of this secondary control slide according to your own experience.

**ROTARY CONTROL KNOB**

**IDEAL POSITION**  
Secondary air 66% open  
Primary air closed (0%)

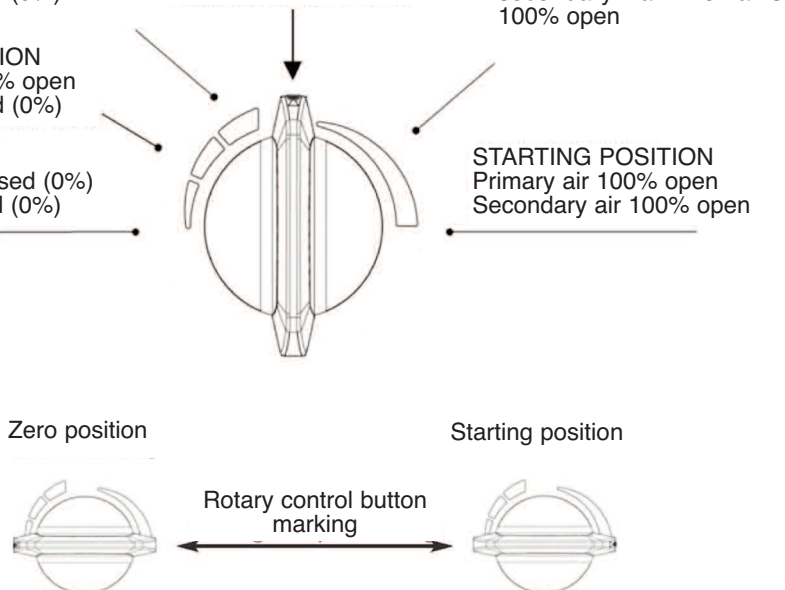
**MAXIMUM POSITION**  
Secondary air 100% open  
Primary air closed (0%)

Infinitely variable control of the primary air, secondary air remains 100% open

**MINIMUM POSITION**  
Secondary air 33% open  
Primary air closed (0%)

**ZERO POSITION**  
Secondary air closed (0%)  
Primary air closed (0%)

**STARTING POSITION**  
Primary air 100% open  
Secondary air 100% open



## 5. FITTING OPTIONS

### ASSEMBLY OF STEEL CASING

- Remove the cover (part 43) from the stove.
- Unscrew the four hexagonal screws (part 45).
- Lift the side panels from the brackets.

### ASSEMBLY OF SOAPSTONE CASING

- Remove the cover (part 43) from the stove.
- Unscrew the four hexagonal screws (part 45).
- Lift out the side panel stone below on the support.

**(Be careful of fingers!)**



Please remember when changing the flue pipe connection that the individual parts of the soapstone panelling weight about 34 kg. In addition the surface of the soapstone should be protected to prevent scratching.

## 6. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Your Twist has been designed by our development team with mainimal maintenance in mind and for a very long service life. Certain cleaning activities and checkin the seals are however necessary from time to time.

The time periods between the inspection intervals are above all dependent on the fire wood quantity used and the frequency of use.



All maintenance and cleaning work must only be carried out when the fire is completely cooled down.

## ONCE MORE

**Only use wood that has been stored properly and is dry and untreated.**

**Feed the correct quantity of wood into the fire.**

Should the fuel be poor, the number om necessary maintenance activities can more than double.

## CONVECTION AIR OPENINGS

Regularly clean dust deposit from the convection air openings. The fire should be cleaned thoroughly before the start of the new heating season, in order to prevent strong odours.

CLEANING THE FLUE GAS CHANNELS  
(1 x annually)

- Removing the flue pipes
- Brush off any soot and dust deposits in the fire and in the flue pipes and vacuum.
- Check the seals on the fire door or the ash drawer before the beginning and end of the heating period.

Should they be damaged or excessively worn, then please order the relevant replacement.



Only intact seals guarantee the perfect function of your fire.

## FINISH - CONDITION AND CLEANING

The door glass can be cleaned using RIKA class cleaner. The RIKA glass cleaner can be obtained from your specialist fire dealer. Should the glass become heavily sooted the possible cause could be damp wood.

The fire finish is highly refractory and must only be cleaned using a cloth (damp if necessary).

Only use original paint for touch up work, this is available from your specialist dealer as an accessory.

**Under no circumstances must the paint be cleaned before heating for the first time!**



## 7. PROBLEM SOLVING

What to do if?

Problem	Reason	Solution
1. Ceramic glass pane soots up too quickly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor draught</li> <li>- Incorrect regulation</li> <li>- Too much fuel</li> <li>- feuchtes Holz</li> </ul>	<p>In principle: From time to time (dependent on use), each glass pane must be cleaned with RIKA glass cleaner.</p> <p>Clarify this with the chimney sweep (if necessary increase height of chimney)</p> <p>Regulation must be carried out as per the operating instructions using the rotary control knob (if secondary air is closed, the glass pane will soot up very quickly, but this can be burnt off again by correct use.</p> <p>See item: "Max. Fuel quantities"</p> <p>See item: "Clean burning", if necessary use wood brickets (these dry evenly)</p>
2. Fire not pulling correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chimney draught inadequate</li> <li>- Fire is sooted up on the inside</li> </ul>	<p>See item: „Brief Heating Information“</p> <p>See item: "Maintenance and Cleaning"</p>
3. Fire does not start correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weather influences</li> <li>- Incorrect starting</li> </ul>	<p>See item: „Lighting the fire“</p> <p>See item: "Lighting the fire"</p>
4. Fire smells strongly and is smoking outside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burning in phase</li> <li>- Fire is dusty / sooted up</li> </ul>	<p>See item: „Operation“ (hardening of the paint)</p> <p>See item: "Convection air openings"</p>
5. Paint not drying out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burning in phase not completed properly</li> </ul>	<p>See item: "Operation" (hardening of the paint)</p>
6. Flue gas escapes when fuel is added and during the heating phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chimney draught too low, flue gas connection leaking</li> </ul>	<p>Check the connection points and reseal if necessary</p>

Should you not be able to find the correct solution to your problem, then please contact your specialist dealer or your chimney sweep.

## 8. GUARANTEE

## WE GUARANTEE

Five years fault-free functioning of all steel components and two years for electrical components. The guarantee comprises only material and manufacturing faults.

A pre-condition for claiming under the guarantee is that the device is installed and operated according to the Rika user instructions current on the date of purchase. Connection must be carried out by a technician trained in the installation of the stove.

The guarantee does not cover WEAR PARTS such as glass, paint, surface coatings (e.g. handles, facings), seals, fire pans/grates, grate linings (e.g. firebricks), ceramics, natural stone, ignition elements, sensors, etc.

Also excluded is DAMAGE that arises or is caused by non-observance of the manufacturer's instructions for operation of the stove (e.g. overheating, use of non-permitted fuels, missing parts or faulty installation of a backflow lift or undershooting of the dew point in water flow devices, incorrect servicing of the device, electrical over-

voltage, incorrect chimney draught on the stove, missed or inadequate maintenance and cleaning, incorrect operation by owner or a third party, etc.).

To ensure prompt limitation of damage the GUARANTEE CLAIM must be submitted by the claimant to a Rika dealer with the invoice and details of the purchase date, model name, nameplate number, serial number as well as the grounds for the complaint in writing.

REPLACEMENT UNDER THE GUARANTEE comprises the free delivery of replacement parts. Hours worked and travelling time are not covered under the manufacturer's guarantee.

All other costs (e.g. transport, repairs, travelling time, ... ) incurred by the manufacturer due to an unjustified guarantee claim will be borne by the claimant.

This guarantee does not affect your statutory rights.





## GUARANTEE

Customer

Stamp

To